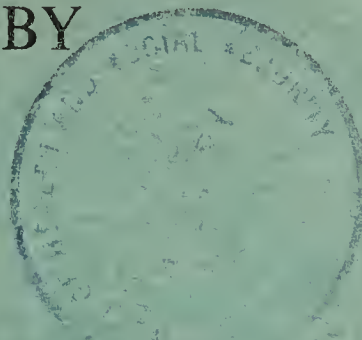


11
BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year 1970



David J. Jones

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, Borough of Rugby.

Madam Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I herewith present a Report on the health of the inhabitants and the prevailing environmental conditions within the Borough during the year 1970.

The vital statistics for the year showed no great variations from those for 1969, and can be summarised in a few lines, viz. the population (mid-1970) increased by 140 to a figure of 57,840; total live births (legitimate and illegitimate) decreased by 93 to 1,055, and the adjusted birth rate was 19.15 per thousand population (20.90 per thousand in 1969); the total number of deaths was 621, contrasted with 632 in 1969, and infant deaths totalled 14 (8 less than in 1969) with an infant death rate of 13.27 compared with 19.16 per thousand live births in 1969. The most noticeable statistical figure is the decrease in total live births—following the national pattern. One may not accurately pinpoint the reason for this 8 per cent fall in births, but the extension of family planning within the Borough under the Family Planning Association is no doubt an important factor. The Family Planning Association has operated in the town over a number of years, but an increased number of sessions in more than one part of the town, allied to facilities provided by many family doctors, has enabled more women to utilise the service if they so desire.

One figure which will not pass unnoticed is the number of live illegitimate children born in 1970, viz. 100 out of the total of 1,055 (contrasted with 89 out of a total of 1,148 in 1969). This is the highest figure and rate to have occurred since I entered the service of the Corporation.

The table of the causes of death follows again the pattern of 1969—a high incidence of cancer deaths; more than a quarter of all deaths certified as due to ischaemic heart disease (coronary artery disease with occlusion of blood supply to heart muscle). The figures of deaths within this latter category show that among the males 3 died under forty-five years, and 11 under fifty-five years—a time of life when one would expect the skills and experience gained in their occupations to be of greatest use. There are no hard and fast rules which can be followed in order to avoid such losses of useful life, but the nation is constantly reminded of factors which are known to contribute to early demise from coronary artery disease. Included in these factors are over-eating and drinking, leading to excessive weight, lack of adequate exercise (and this can be allied to the constant use of the motor car at the expense of the easy exercise of walking), and thirdly, the increase in cigarette smoking despite the warnings which have been given from time to time. There were 27 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, of which 5 were in females.

There were 10 deaths from motor vehicle accidents, three more than in 1969.

There were no deaths from the commoner infectious diseases. Tuberculosis accounted for 3 deaths, all males over the age of fifty-five years, one of which was a posthumous notification of the disease following a post-mortem examination. Such cases of the disease, unknown to the person or the family doctor, are a great potential danger to the family, workmates and friends, and to the population at large, as the individual will not be taking precautions against the spread of the disease. The battle

against tuberculosis has largely been won, but unknown cases are still a potential hazard to the community.

A final comment on the mortality figures: 284 of the deaths notified were aged seventy-five years and over (120 males and 164 females). This is largely due to the progress of medical science and the increased knowledge and skills of the medical and allied professions both in hospital and the community. Of the 11 deaths aged fifteen to twenty-four years, 3 were from motor vehicle accidents.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low throughout the Borough, apart from measles and some sporadic cases of infective jaundice.

The water supply of the Borough was maintained at a very high standard of purity. The Report of the Joint Board's Engineer for 1970-71 shows that since its inception in 1962 the reorganisation of treatment works, new offices and the additional raw supply at Draycote Reservoir, have been carried out, so that the supply for many years ahead is ensured. During 1970 new distribution mains were laid in various parts of the Borough.

Regular sampling of the supplies takes place throughout the Board's area, and chemical and bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Board's chemist in the joint laboratory of the South Warwickshire, Rugby and North East Warwickshire Water Boards.

I am indebted to the Rugby Joint Water Board's Engineer, Mr. J. S. M. Willis, for the copy of the Annual Report giving statistics for the Board's area of supply.

The personal health services of the County Council continued to operate in a satisfactory manner, although the pattern of operation has undergone some changes in the past year or two. The policy of employing District Nurses and Health Visitors over geographical areas has been changed to one of attachment to individual medical practices. This has led to a greater and better liaison between general practitioners and Health Department staff and a more extensive use of the potential of the nurses in the community. Domiciliary Midwives have not been attached for the simple reasons that their number is much smaller and, being often an "emergency" service, off duty rotas are more easily administered on the group system. Domiciliary midwifery, as I wrote in the 1969 Report, is decreasing, and the ability of the maternity hospitals to admit all medical and social cases will ultimately result in the virtual disappearance of births in the home. In many areas this has already happened with a hundred per cent admission either to the consultant or general practitioner maternity unit.

The Social Services Act, which was to be fully in operation by the 1st April, 1971, meant that some of the functions under the National Health Service Act, 1946, carried on by Local Health Authorities, would be transferred to the new department. The County Council service within this category—was Home Help, which has been built up over the years into a good medico socially orientated service. There was also the joint County Council and Borough Council venture of laundry for the aged (extended, where necessary and possible, to handicapped people). On the other hand, meals on wheels, which to me appeared to be almost wholly a social service, remained with the Borough Council, chiropody (a service also previously operated to some degree by the Welfare Authority) remains with the Local Health Authority, and what appeared to be a return to the days of the Poor Law—mental health reverting to Welfare from whence it

was removed by the National Health Service Acts of the 1940s. The years ahead will prove the wisdom or otherwise of the great upheaval in services. Added to these changes, the reorganisation of Local Government will present many problems on the health side. Local Health Authorities and the Divisional Areas have done much in the past twenty or more years to provide in the areas of the Local Authorities themselves personal services of a high standard, and I think Rugby has been served well in this respect.

Turning to the environment, this is another most important facet of the changes forecast in the White Paper on Local Government reform. The appendix to the White Paper indicates the proposed allocation of functions, about which there must be considerable discussion if district functions in the environmental health field are not to be severely curtailed—or to avoid duplication of effort.

Some of the aspects of environmental control which will considerably affect the work of the Borough Council and its staff relate to sewerage and sewage disposal, refuse collection and disposal, the operation of the clean air legislation, etc., all of which functions are at present operated by Borough Council departments, but which would appear, from the White Paper, to be taken away from the Council in whole or in part. It would seem appropriate for one Authority to deal with some of these functions, but one presumes that “planning” comes very much to the fore in this respect. Considering refuse disposal, the County Authority will inevitably face a problem that has bedevilled the Boroughs and Rural Districts over the past years—having collected refuse, where is it dumped or disposed of in a satisfactory manner? And again, sewage disposal has required vast sums of money expended on the sewage works to produce a satisfactory effluent from the ever-increasing volume requiring treatment. Having Water Boards for water supply, River Boards supervising rivers, with Local Authorities in the middle taking water from the first and having to treat the resultant sewage to an ever-increasingly high standard, is it not possible to amalgamate the Water and River Boards with the sewage disposal authorities so that the Authorities concerned with water, pure or polluted, should harness all resources and technology to protect the environment and provide wholesome water?

It will be noted that progress with the clean air programme is being maintained. Study of the graphs of the measurement of air pollution within the Borough convey the now familiar figures of maximum pollution in the Bridle Road and Lawford Road areas, the proximity to the cement works being the obvious answer to much of the problem.

The many other facets of environmental health and amenity control continued to exercise the time and energies of the Public Health Inspectors, and one is grateful for the efforts made in the interests of the health of the inhabitants and the community in general.

In conclusion, I would thank all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their excellent work during the year, and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the great interest shown in the work of the Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1971

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

1970/71

Mayor: Councillor H. A. Stephens

Deputy Mayor: Alderman K. R. Marriot

Members of the Public Health Committee:

ALDERMEN D. J. RAINES (Chairman), P. A. BATT, T. J. NOTT,
COUNCILLORS E. W. BAKER, MRS. P. M. HILL, A. J. REEVE, L. A. H. G.
WARDLE, A. WILSON, J. M. THOMPSON, MRS. A. WAIN.

The Mayor is, ex officio, a member of the Public Health Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of:

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County
Council.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. K. CROW, B.Sc., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. J. MASI, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

F. G. PERRY, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D. B. LOWER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

H. CARLESS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D. M. KENNEDY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. E. J. LEWIS, B.Sc. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Authorised Meat Inspector

W. COSTELLO

Student P.H.I.

D. W. SMITH

Technical Assistant (Smoke Control)

MRS. G. BATCHELOR

Administrative and Clerical Staff

A. J. NEWITT (Senior Admin. Officer)

MISS G. SMITH

MRS. M. RILEY

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1970

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1970)	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,840
Rateable value (1st April, 1970)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,472,747
Product of a penny rate (1970/71)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£10,250

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births			Male	Female	Total	<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	..	478	477	955	
Illegitimate	..	..	55	45	100	
			533	522	1055	18.24

Adjusted birth-rate	..	..	..	..	..	19.15
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Still Births			Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
Legitimate	..	..	4	5	9	
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2	
			5	6	11	0.19
						<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>
						10.32

Deaths			Male	Female	Total	<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>
All causes	..	..	333	288	621	10.74
Adjusted death-rate			..	..	..	11.17

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	2
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Infant Mortality			Male	Female	Total	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
Legitimate	..	..	7	5	12	11.37
Illegitimate	..	..	2	—	2	1.90
			9	5	14	13.27

Area Comparability Factors

Births: 1.05 Deaths: 1.04

These factors, provided annually by the Registrar-General, make allowances for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the population differs from that of the country as a whole. In addition, the factor for death rates takes into account the presence of any residential institutions in the area. When the factors are applied to the local crude birth and death rates, the resulting adjusted rates are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and for corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Population

The population of the Borough at the 30th June, 1970, was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 57,840, an increase of only 140 over the previous year's figure. The natural increase, the excess of births over death's was 434.

Births

The number of live births during the year was 1,055, compared with 1,148 in 1969. The number of illegitimate births increased, however, from 89 to 100. Despite the decrease in the total number of births, the adjusted rate of 19.15 per thousand population still compared favourably with both the rates for the County and for England and Wales.

Comparative rates for the years 1966-1970 are given below:—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rugby M.B.	21.92	20.07	21.09	20.9	19.15
Warwickshire	17.56	17.2	17.2	16.71	16.6
England and Wales . .	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0

Still Births

The number of still births decreased by six to 11, giving a rate of 10.32 per thousand total (live and still) births, the same as the national rate. Two of the still births were illegitimate.

Still birth rates for the past five years have been as follows:—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rugby M.B.	12.54	14.61	11.19	14.59	10.32
Warwickshire	15.2	14.2	12.3	14.0	11.9
England and Wales . .	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.0	10.3

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+
37. Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	M	9	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
39. Active rheumatic fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
41. Hypertensive disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
42. Ischaemic heart disease	M	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	26	35	26
	F	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	12	48
43. Other forms of heart disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
	F	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	10
44. Cerebrovascular disease	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	18
	F	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	14	32
45. Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	19
46. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Pneumonia	M	28	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	15
	F	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11
48. Bronchitis, emphysema	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	13
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6
49. Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
51. Peptic ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
54. Cirrhosis of liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
55. Other diseases of the digestive system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
56. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
57. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
58. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
59. Abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
60. Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and puerperium	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
61. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
63. Congenital anomalies	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
67. Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
68. All other accidents	M	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
69. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. All other external causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes	M	333	6	3	1	1	9	4	8	24	70	87	120
	F	288	4	1	2	1	2	3	4	16	36	55	164

Of the 1,066 total births, 620 took place at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 382 at home, and 64 at other hospitals or maternity homes.

Deaths

The total number of deaths assigned to the Borough was 621, eleven less than the previous year, but the adjusted rate increased to 11.17 per thousand population, due to a revision of the area comparability factors.

An analysis by age and sex of the causes of death will be found on the following page, and the comparative death rates for the years 1966-1970 are given below:—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rugby M.B.	11.32 (580)	10.78 (580)	10.86 (586)	11.06 (632)	11.17 (621)
Warwickshire	11.2	10.3	10.8	10.55	10.8
England and Wales . .	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	10.0

Maternal Mortality

Two maternal deaths were reported in 1970, both in the 25-34 year age group.

Infant Mortality

Fourteen infant deaths were recorded during the year, eight less than in 1969. Two of these were illegitimate. The infant mortality rate fell to 13.27 per thousand live births, the lowest figure for thirteen years, but as will be seen from the following table there is considerable variation in the rates from year to year.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rugby M.B.	18.88	21.32	16.54	19.16	13.27
Warwickshire	18.0	17.3	17.2	15.0	17.2
England and Wales . .	19.0	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.0

Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality

Ten of the fourteen infants referred to above died within twenty-eight days of birth, thus giving a neonatal mortality rate of 9.47 per thousand live births compared with a national rate of twelve.

The perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week per thousand total births) was 17, a marked decrease on both the national rate of 23 and the local rate for 1969 (24).

CAUSES OF DEATH. CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital anomalies	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions.. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Other causes of perinatal mortality	4	—	—	—	—	4
4. Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	3	5
5. Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Accidental deaths	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	8	1	1	—	4	14

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The services provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the bacteriological and biological examination of food, milk and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable disease, were fully utilised throughout the year. I am grateful to the Medical Director of the Coventry Laboratory for his co-operation with the Department at all times.

Additional facilities are also provided at the Pathological Department at the Hospital of St. Cross for the examination of specimens in cases of infectious illnesses and of smears taken in connection with the Cervical Cytology Scheme. Close liaison is maintained with Dr. A. J. Smith, the Hospital Pathologist, on all matters relating to infectious diseases.

The addresses of the Laboratories are as follows:—

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. (Tel: Coventry 25937).

Pathological Laboratory, Hospital of St. Cross, Barby Road, Rugby. (Tel: Rugby 72681).

Local Health Authority Services

The day-to-day administration of the services provided by the Warwickshire County Council as the local health authority, is carried out on an area basis—the Borough and Rural District of Rugby combining to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Since the inception of the Local Authorities Social Services Act, 1970, certain functions have been transferred to the new Social Services Department. These relate to the Mental Health and Home Help Services, the laundry service for the aged sick, and the registration and supervision of child minders and nurseries.

Brief details of the remaining services are given below, and unless otherwise stated, applications should be made to The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

Ambulances

Except in an emergency, requests for ambulance transport must be made by a medical practitioner or hospital (Rugby Ambulance Depot, Temple Street, Rugby—Telephone Rugby 3445).

Chiropody

Limited treatment is offered for those of pensionable age, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers. A small charge is made, except in certain cases.

Clinics

Child Health Clinics. School Health Services are staffed by medical and nursing personnel employed by the County Council with assistance from voluntary workers at Child Health Clinics. A list of clinics held in the district will be found at the end of this section.

Convalescence

Periods of convalescence following illness may be arranged at the request of a patient's general practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of convalescence according to their means, but there is no charge for those in receipt of supplementary pension or for school children. All requests for convalescence should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Warwick. Convalescence for patients discharged from hospital is usually arranged by Hospital Almoners through the National Health Service.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Nursing staff, working under the supervision of the Area Nursing Officer and in co-operation with general medical practitioners, provide a comprehensive service in midwifery, home nursing and health visiting. Nursing messages may be sent direct to the nurse concerned or to the Health Department. A list of nursing staff is appended.

Loan of Equipment

A wide range of nursing requisites and equipment is available for free short-term loan at the request of the family doctor or nurse in attendance. Cases requiring long-term or permanent loan of equipment are dealt with through the Welfare Department or the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vaccination

Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, smallpox, is offered to parents of all children, either through the family doctor or at Health Clinics. (Note: Routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in school is normally restricted to children aged thirteen years or over, but in some instances vaccine may be given earlier at the discretion of the Chest Physician or Paediatrician at the hospital.)

Welfare Foods

National dried milk, orange juice and cod liver oil are available at Child Health Clinics, and in addition a certain number of proprietary foods are available.

Area Nursing Officer

Vacant

Deputy Area Nursing Officer

Miss J. V. Hayward 70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Rugby

Health Visitors

Miss J. H. Boddy	17 Westgate Road, Rugby	Rugby 2491
Mrs. B. Clarke	1 Plantaganet Drive, Rugby	Bilton Grange 568
Miss C. Haycock	13 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5004
Miss B. Keenan	80 Lennon Close, Rugby	Rugby 4460
Mrs. J. K. Lockhart	Jasmine Cottage, Green Lane, Broadwell	Southam 2994
Mrs. J. M. Robertson	60 Merttens Drive, Rugby	Rugby 6164
Mrs. E. Sleight	23 Station Road, Clifton	Rugby 72456
Mrs. B. Smith	1 Fog Cottages, Brandon	Wolston 2491
Miss S. C. Varley	15 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 5386
Miss J. O. Waite	17 Juliet Drive, Rugby	Dunchurch 663
Miss A. M. Welham	214 Alwyn Road, Rugby	Dunchurch 594

District Nurse-Midwife-Health Visitors

Miss O. Bentley	Nurse's Flat, Main Street, Birdingbury, Nr. Rugby	Marton 451
Mrs. S. Lane	Oakleigh, Main Road, Ansty, Nr. Coventry	Walsgrave-on-Sowe 4865
Miss A. Shaw	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey, Nr. Hinckley	Wolvey 278

District Midwives

Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston, Nr. Coventry	Wolston 2797
Mrs. M. G. Carr	38 Norton Leys, Rugby	Rugby 4356
Mrs. V. Harratt	17 Harris Drive, Rugby	Rugby 4448
Miss D. E. Metcalfe	44 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3952
Mrs. M. McTurk	49 Jubilee Street, Rugby	Rugby 72535
Miss G. Schofield	42 Rosewood Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 3927
Mrs. E. M. Seager	77 Catesby Road, Rugby	Rugby 71648
Mrs. P. M. Warburton	77 Eastlands Road, Rugby	Rugby 5039
Mrs. S. A. B. Williams	256 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 6013

District Nurses

Miss L. Hall	48 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5435
Mrs. I. Laycock	16a Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 71115
Miss D. Merrick	152 Lower Hillmorton Road, Rugby	Rugby 2829
Mrs. P. Osborne	59 Fareham Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6115
Mrs. I. Parkinson	82 Ashlawn Road, Rugby	Rugby 3731
Mrs. S. M. Player	Flat 2, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 224
Mrs. S. Price	14 Hawlands, Brownsover, Rugby	Rugby 73102
Mrs. R. K. Scoggins	44 Dunsmore Avenue, Rugby	Rugby 6319
Mrs. B. Shaw	20 Cawston Lane, Dunchurch, Rugby	Dunchurch 298
Mrs. J. Shaw	50 Bromwich Road, Rugby	Rugby 5469
Miss M. Stubbs	56 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2902
Mrs. C. W. Williamson	58 Linnell Road, Rugby	Rugby 2905

District Nurse-Midwives

Mrs. D. M. Foster	56 Falstaff Drive, Rugby	Dunchurch 782
Miss S. M. Bond	Flat 1, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Dunchurch 291

Centres and Clinics

The Clinics at present held in the town are as follows:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Audiometry	Bilton Clinic	Second and fourth Tuesday in each month (by appointment).
CHILD-WELFARE CENTRES:		
Bilton	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.
Hillmorton	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday and Friday afternoons.
New Bilton	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road	Wednesday afternoons.
Newbold	Church Hall, Newbold,	First Friday afternoon each month.
Temple Street	Temple Street Clinic	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Dental	Bilton Clinic	Wednesday afternoons, Thursday mornings and afternoons alternate Friday mornings (by appointment).
	Hillmorton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday mornings and afternoons (by appointment).
	Temple Street Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday mornings and afternoons; Thursday and Friday mornings by appointment.
Minor Ailments	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Thursday mornings.
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Wednesday and Friday mornings, and first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Temple Street Clinic	Monday and Wednesday afternoons (by appointment).
	Bilton Clinic	Monday and Wednesday mornings (by appointment).

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

No cases during the year which necessitated action under the above Acts.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Rugby Joint Water Board is the authority responsible for the mains water supply in the Borough and also in part of the Rugby Rural and Southam Rural Districts.

Samples of water taken by the Board at intervals throughout the year at various stages of treatment and from points in the distribution system ensure that the water going into supply is suitable for public supply purposes.

The following statistics, reproduced by permission of the Board, relate to the whole of the Water Board area:—

Length of mains at 1.4.70	..	..	441.51 km.
Mains laid during the year	..	..	12.96 km.
Mains taken out of service	..	..	0.54 km.
Length of mains at 31.3.71	..	..	453.93 km.
Water supplied	..	..	6,320,302 cubic metres
			(6,446,496)
Average daily supply	..	..	17,136 cubic metres (17,662)
Average daily supply per head of pop.			220 litres (226)

The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewage treatment works is situated at Newbold and the estimated dry weather flow is 3,300,000 gallons/day. Treatment consists of primary screening, grit removal, settling tanks, and percolating filters followed by humus settling tanks. The treated sewage effluent is discharged to the adjacent River Avon. The sludges produced from the settling process are chemically conditioned and dewatered by vacuum filtration.

Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

Samples taken and analysed since the completion of the extensions give results generally within the Royal Commission's Standard and show a considerable improvement over the standard of the previous effluent. The Severn River Board have however imposed more stringent standards which require further treatment of the effluent by the provision of such a method as for example microstraining.

Cleansing

Most of the carriageways in the Borough are swept by mechanical sweepers, and in addition 12 roadmen are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Street gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the two vehicles concerned are used both for the flushing of sewers and street cleansing.

Rodent Control

263 complaints of rats and mice infestation were received during the year. All but 26 were from private dwelling houses. All complaints were investigated but no major infestation was found. Treatments for rats were carried out by the Rodent Operator in 209 cases and for mice in 54 cases. One business premises was treated during the year.

Factories Act 1937—1948

41 visits to factories were made during the year. The summary required under Part 1 of the Factories Act reads as follows:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	18	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	193	37	2	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	4	1	—
<i>Total</i>	213	41	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

A total of 81 visits were made during the year; 20 of these were general inspections resulting in 45 formal notices being served. Some of the notices were concerned with more than one item and by the end of the year the following improvements had been effected without recourse to formal action:—

Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Conveniences		..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Sitting facilities, provision of		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seats for sedentary workers provided		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eating facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Floors, passages and stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Exposed machinery fenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Young persons protected, cleansing of dangerous machinery		..						—
Training of persons using dangerous machinery	..	..	..					—
Noise and vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
First Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Investigation of accidents—remedial action		..	..	..				5

Accidents

Few accidents were reported during the year and none of these were fatal. It is obvious that some accidents are not being reported because most of the reported accidents are from a small number of establishments. Managements are reminded of their obligations when inspections are carried out.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No/ investi- gated	Prosecution	Action recommended		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal			Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Retail Shops	—	10	10	—	—	—	10
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Catering Establishments open to public canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS:	—	12	12	—	—	—	12

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	1	1	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	4	1	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	1	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	3	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

In the following schedule “general inspection” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and “registered premises” means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression “premises registered” shall be construed accordingly.

TABLE A—REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS, period covered 1970.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	25	183	5
Retail Shops	7	408	11
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	31	—
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	10	45	4
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	4	—
Total	43	671	20

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

81

TABLE C—ANALYSIS of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	1,789
Retail Shops	2,413
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	310
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	322
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	36
Total	4,890

Total Males 2,035
Total Females 2,855

Clean Air Act 1956

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the use of volumetric instruments were made at The Lawn and Warwick Street sites. The results were sent each month to the Warren Spring Laboratory and the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. Monthly average values for smoke and SO₂ concentrations are set out in the graphs and tables below.

1970 SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS

Warwick Street

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	106	99	66	81	45	26	22	28	24	55	40	86
Highest Value	288	265	158	298	109	85	47	87	41	151	149	235
Lowest Value	24	6	6	11	11	11	6	12	6	5	12	30

SO₂ concentrations in microgms./cu.m.

1970 SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS

The Lawn

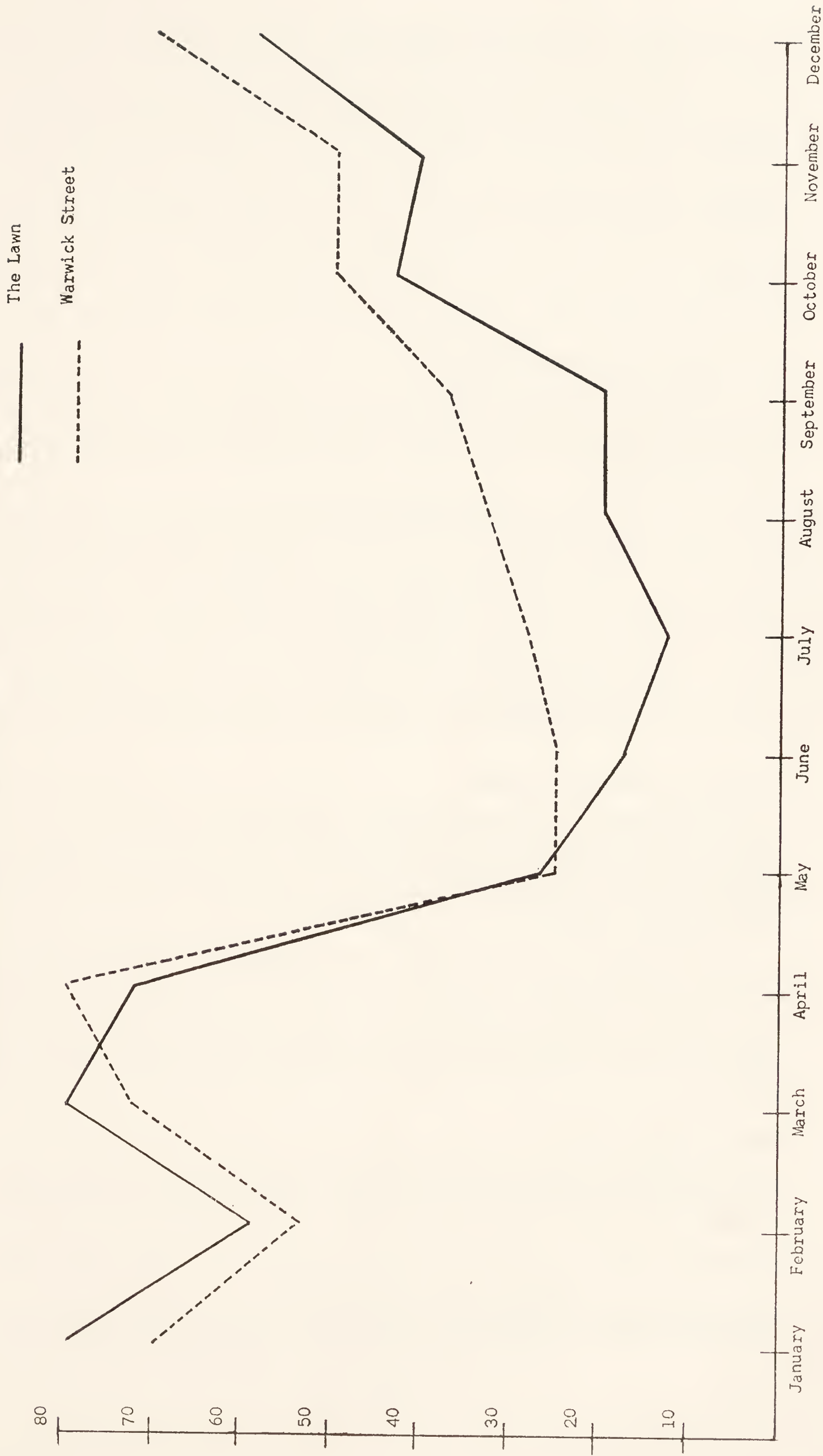
	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	147	149	120	99	68	29	32	34	24	58	49	96
Highest Value	469	326	427	163	145	81	75	111	61	165	182	223
Lowest Value	62	23	8	17	25	6	6	6	6	12	19	25

1970 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS—Monthly Averages

Warwick Street

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	68	54	72	79	24	20	24	28	34	49	49	69
Highest Value	236	129	94	105	43	46	36	61	80	171	89	247
Lowest Value	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	3	21

SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS 1970 - Monthly Averages



1970 SMOKE CONCENTRATIONS—Monthly Averages
The Lawn

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Average Value	77	58	77	71	26	16	12	18	19	41	39	58
Highest Value	343	162	138	75	77	39	26	44	65	129	91	224
Lowest Value	21	22	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	5	7	12

Measurement of Deposit Matter

Measurement of grit and dust as deposited matter using B.S.S. Deposit Gauges was carried out primarily to monitor dust emissions from the Rugby Portland Cement Works. The results are set out in the table below and graphs.

DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS

1970	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bridle Road	243	338	—	94	251	760	292	563	190	331	—	313
Lawford Road	196	665	319	268	276	408	273	205	181	165	217	205
Town Hall	94	168	127	130	163	100	83	140	76	77	112	139
Newbold	—	88	103	113	118	131	70	626	262	125	356	48
Mill Road	63	133	90	187	145	195	153	122	75	118	145	74
Lawford Lane	49	352	58	186	219	92	225	143	186	103	212	83

Total monthly deposits in milligrammes per square metre.

Control of Industrial Pollution

Prior approval of new installations under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 was given by the Council in twenty-four cases on recommendation of the Chief Public Health Inspector. In sixteen of these cases negotiations with the installers to obtain alterations satisfactory to the Council were required.

Eight applications for the approval of the height of a chimney serving industrial furnaces were made to the Council. In all eight cases, negotiations with the installers to obtain alterations satisfactory to the Council were required, before approval was given. The Chief Public Health Inspector exercises delegated power on behalf of the Council in all these cases.

Smoke Control Orders

The Council made Number 1 Smoke Control Order on the 16th December 1964. It was confirmed in October 1965 and came into operation on the 1st July 1966. Details of the Orders are given below:

- Rugby No. 1 Area** consists of 2,000 dwellings—605 acres came into force on the 1st July 1966.
- Rugby No. 2 Area** consists of 74 dwellings—138 acres came into force on the 1st July 1967.

Rugby No. 3 Area	consists of 63 dwellings (2,000+ ultimately) 410 acres, came into force on the 1st July 1967.
Rugby No. 4 Area	consists of 80 dwellings—21 acres, came into force on the 1st April 1967.
Rugby No. 5 Area	consists of 276 dwellings—216 acres, came into force on the 1st July 1967.
Rugby No. 6 Area	consists of 200 dwellings—50 acres, came into force on the 1st October 1967.
Rugby No. 7 Area	consists of 849 dwellings—150 acres came into force on the 1st July 1968.
Rugby No. 8 Area	consists of 511 dwellings—87.5 acres, came into force on the 1st January 1968.
Rugby No. 9 Area	consists of 57 dwellings—10.4 acres, came into force on the 1st November 1968.
Rugby No. 10 Area	consists of 914 dwellings—686 acres, came into operation on the 1st July, 1970
Rugby No. 11 Area	consists of 46 dwellings—70.2 acres, came into force on the 1st October, 1969.
Rugby No. 12 Area	consists of 1,034 dwellings—138 acres, came into force on the 1st July, 1970.
Rugby No. 13 Area	consists of 422 dwellings—287 acres came into operation on the 1st July, 1971.
Rugby No. 14 Area	was in the cause of survey during the year.

These Orders are part of a phased programme to make the whole Borough smokeless.

Warwickshire Clean Air Council

The Council continued to support the work of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, being ably represented by Councillor Mrs. Hill and Councillor Mrs. Wain. The Chief Public Health Inspector and I continued to serve on the Technical Advisory Council Committee. The Chief Public Health Inspector was again honoured by election to the Chairmanship of the Publicity Committee.

Shops Act 1950

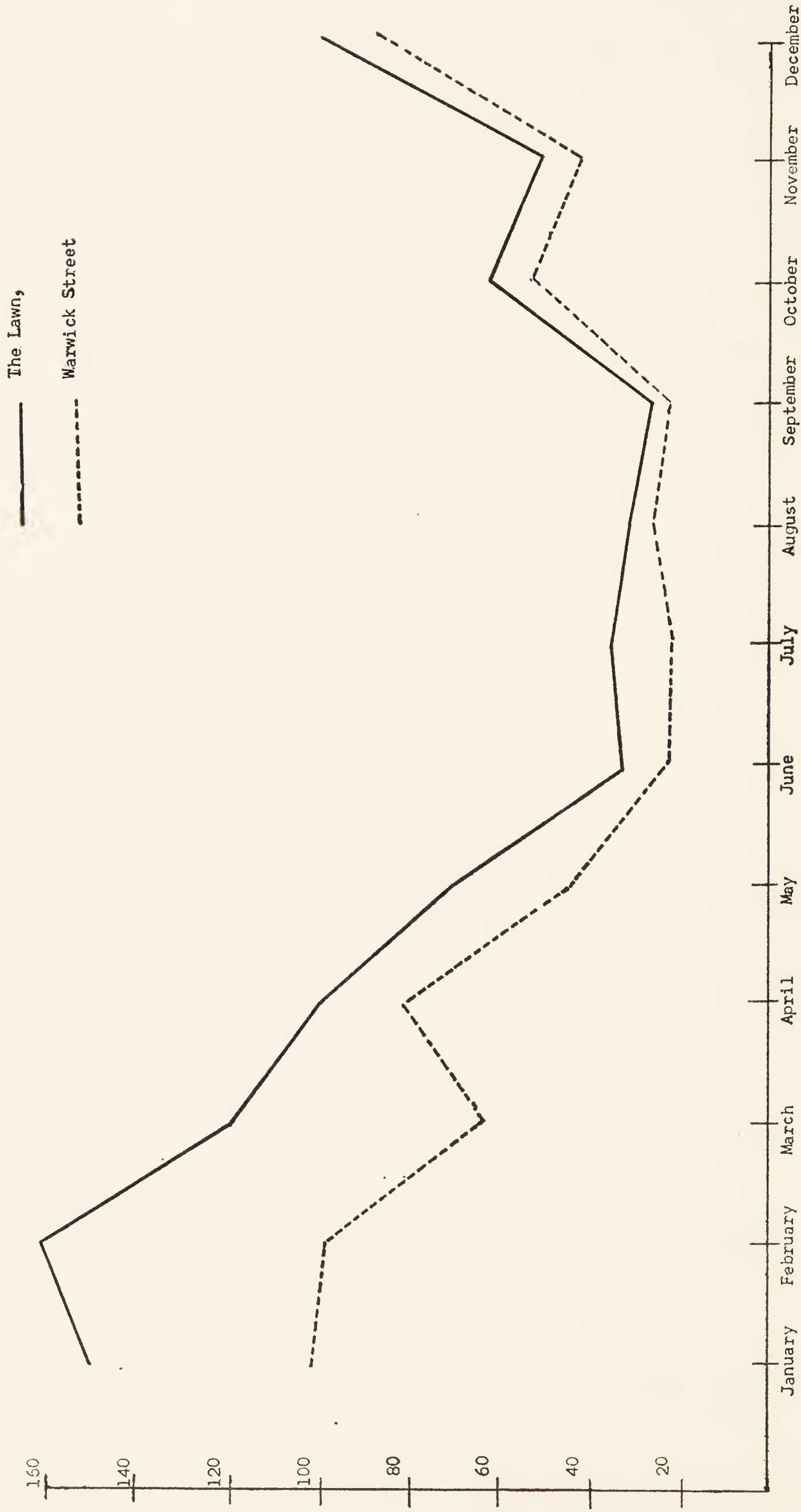
The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 repealed some sections of the Shops Act 1950. Sections remaining in force are concerned with general closing hours, weekly half-day closing, conditions of employment and Sunday Trading.

During the year your inspectors made ten specific inspections under the Act and in no case was statutory action necessary. These do not include shops where food is handled which is included in a later section of the report.

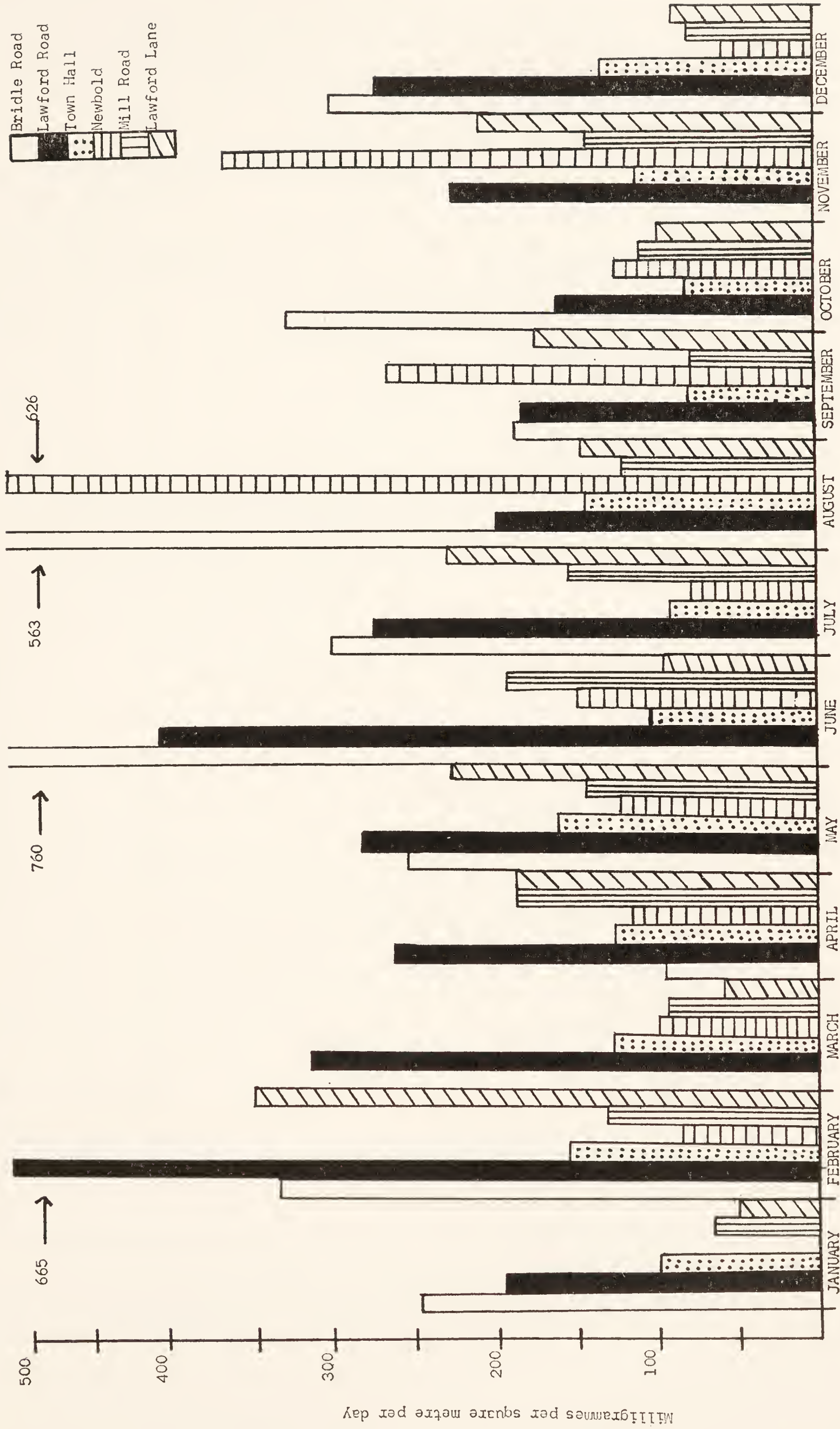
Petroleum Acts

One hundred and seventy five visits and revisits were made to premises registered under the above Acts. Eight existing tanks were examined and tested before re-licensing.

SO₂ CONCENTRATIONS 1970 - Monthly Averages



DEPOSIT GAUGE RESULTS - 1970



General

An analysis of complaints received will be found in the table which follows:—

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	119
Drainage Defects, etc.	457
Animals, Birds, etc. improperly kept	8
Offensive Accumulations Refuse, etc.	62
Overcrowding	3
Rats and Mice	263
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	1
Smell Nuisances	27
Insect Pests	149
Smoke Nuisances	22
Noise Nuisances	21
Dust Nuisances	2
Miscellaneous	57
<i>Total</i> ..	1191

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1970

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses—Public Health	1,276
Dwelling Houses—Housing	3,869
Multiple Occupation	47
Tents, Vans and Sheds	26
Clean Air Act	1,288
Drainage	1,334
Factories Act	41
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	81
Pet Animals Act	8
Petroleum Acts	175
Rats and Mice	192
Interviews	113
Shops Act	10
Noise Abatement	57
Abattoir	1,622
Food Premises	627
Markets	57
Milk and Dairies	14
Food and Drugs Sampling	237
Food Sampling—Bacteriological	2
Milk Sampling, Bacteriological	138
Ice Cream Sampling, Bacteriological	48
Swimming Bath Water Sampling	37
Infectious Diseases	33
Unsound Food	249
Water Sampling	6
All other matters	306
<i>Total</i> ..	11,893

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1970

	Served		Complied with	
	Preliminary	Statutory	Preliminary	Statutory
Public Health Act	81	4	65	4
Factories Act	5	—	5	—
Housing Act	30	8	32	8
Food Hygiene Regulations ..	26	—	30	—
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	6	—	7	—
Clean Air Act	—	—	—	—
Total	148	12	139	12

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,661 visits as follows:

Visits for Medical Department, Nursing and					
Home Help	..	..	..	..	2,347
Departmental general mixed visits	..	..	..	..	1,247
Condemned food collections	..	..	..	..	46
Rats, Mice and Vermin	..	..	..	..	15
Drain Testing	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..					3,661

Swimming Pools

The indoor swimming pool at the Regent Street Baths has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and chlorinated before entering the pool.

At the open air pool in Newbold Road, where the capacity is 250,000 gallons, the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Patterson plant.

Rugby School swimming pool is attached to Rugby School and 8 samples of the water in the pool were taken during the year in co-operation with the School Authorities. It was found that the Chlorine filtration of the baths were satisfactory.

Satisfactory							
Regent Street Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rugby School Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unsatisfactory							
Open Air Baths, Newbold Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

There are swimming baths at Rokeby School, Abbots Farm School, Harris C. of E. and Rugby High Schools, and by arrangement with the County Public Health Inspector, public health supervision of these baths is carried out by his staff.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Two clearance areas covering thirty-four houses were dealt with during the year and clearance orders were confirmed by the Ministry in both cases.

During the year 250 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts, some as a result of applications for improvement grants. 121 applications for standard and improvement grants were approved. The Public Health Inspectors are required to certify that the house has a sufficient period of life and that it is eligible for grant.

Forty-one applications have been received for qualification certificates under the 1969 Act. In thirty-eight cases these were not approved until the houses were satisfactorily repaired. Three qualification certificates were approved.

One housing contract for twenty-eight old people's flats was completed during the year. At the end of the year a contract for twelve old people's bungalows was being carried out.

The total number of dwellings owned by the corporation is 3510.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Public Abattoir

The extension to the chilling accommodation was completed during the year and the abattoir was functioning at a high level of production.

The slaughterhall is organised on a vertical dressing system and is capable of dealing with twenty cattle per hour. This rate of throughput requires a high degree of inspectorial efficiency.

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year were subjected to a post-mortem inspection and many of them were also subjected to an anti-mortem inspection.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number Killed	2,783	12,370	16,745	5,212	150	37,260
Number Inspected	2,783	12,370	16,745	5,212	150	37,260
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	57	216	13	36	328
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	961	4,842	2,563	427	114	8,907
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	34.75 (41.42)	39.60 (57.00)	0.17 (28.61)	0.08 (12.81)	100.00 (69.95)	24.79 (33.75)
<i>Tuberculosis only —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	5	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.09 (0.33)	—	0.01 (0.06)
<i>Cysticercosis —</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	— (0.03)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (0.002)

The figures in brackets relate to 1969.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1970

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses and Offal</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts	4	1,981	935	13,475
Cows	57	21,844	4,892	68,371
Sheep	213	9,672	2,562	11,479
Pigs	12	1,597	429	2,256
Calves	36	1,950	114	545
<i>Total</i>	322	37,044	8,932	96,126

GRAND TOTAL 59 tons, 9 cwt., 2 lbs.

Food Inspection

It is difficult to estimate the amount of food inspected as every time a Public Health Inspector goes into a food premises he looks at the food on display with an expert eye, and investigates further when his suspicions are aroused. Traders also co-operate by bringing suspected food to the Inspector's attention.

In the table below unsound food condemned is listed.

<i>Article</i>					<i>lbs.</i>
Meat at Wholesale Premises	..	..			Nil
Meat at Retail Premises	..	..			1,967
Cooked Meat and Meat Products			..		Nil
Canned Meats	..	..	..	..	278
Fish	..	..	..	..	Nil
Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..		12
Other Canned Foods	..	..	..		1,860
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	1,074
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	144
<i>Total</i>					5,335

Food and Drugs

One hundred and forty-seven samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The table below shows the results obtained and the action taken.

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Apricot pie filling	—	—	1	—	Moisture 53.4% Milk fat 21.3% Consists of full fat soft cheese and should be so described.
Baking Powder	—	—	2	—	
Beef minced with gravy	—	—	2	—	
Beef dripping	—	—	1	—	
Beef suet shredded	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant pie filling	—	—	1	—	
Blackcurrant Health Drink	—	—	1	—	
Butter	—	—	16	—	
Calomine Lotion	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Gloucester	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Leicester	—	—	1	—	
Cheese spread	—	—	2	—	
Cheese Caerphilly	—	—	1	—	
Cheese Cheddar	—	—	7	—	
Cheese Curd	—	—	3	—	
Cheese Soft	—	—	1	1	
Cheese Derby	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Soup	—	—	1	—	
Chicken & Mushroom Pie	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Spread	—	—	1	—	
Chocolate Biscuits	—	—	2	—	
Chocolate wafers	—	—	2	—	
Coffee Instant	—	—	1	—	
Coffee Ground	—	—	1	—	
Codeine Linctus	—	—	1	—	
Coconut Macaroons	—	—	1	—	
Corn Meal	—	—	1	—	
Cornflower	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	8	—	
Dairy Cream	—	—	4	—	
Dairy Cream trifle	—	—	2	—	
Distilled Witch hazel	—	—	1	—	
Drinking Chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Eccles Cakes with butter	—	—	1	—	
Evaporated Milk	—	—	3	—	
Flaked Rice	—	—	1	—	
Flour Self Raising	—	—	4	—	
Fresh cream dessert	—	—	1	—	
Glucose Drink	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	1	—	
Ham Tinned	—	—	1	—	
Haddock Croquettes	—	—	1	—	
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	—	—	1	—	
Instant Creamed Potatoes	—	—	1	—	
Iron Tonic Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Jelly Marmalade	—	—	1	—	
Lard	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Drink	—	—	2	—	
Liquid Paraffin BP	—	—	1	—	
Liver Sausage	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	4	—	
Margarine	—	—	2	—	
Mashed Potatoe Calorie re-duced	—	—	1	—	
Milk Chocolate biscuits for slimmers	—	—	1	—	
Milk skimmed	—	—	1	—	
Minced Steak with Gravy	—	—	2	—	
Orange Crush low calorie	—	—	1	—	

<i>Article</i>	<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>		<i>Action Taken</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adult-erated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adult-erated</i>	
Pork Sausages	—	—	10	—	
Pork Pie	—	—	1	—	
Paracetamol Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Pastilles of Linctus of Codeine ..	—	—	1	—	
Peppermint Concentrate ..	—	—	1	—	
Power Plus Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Rice Pudding with Cream ..	—	—	1	—	
Raspberries in Syrup ..	—	—	3	—	
Raspberry Jam	—	—	2	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—	
Shredded beef suet	—	—	1	—	
Shandy	—	—	3	—	
Skinless pork sausage ..	—	—	1	—	
Soluble tablets for children ..	—	—	1	—	
Strawberry Jam	—	—	3	—	
Stewed Steak in gravy ..	—	—	2	—	
Steak pudding	—	—	1	—	
Steak & Kidney pudding ..	—	—	2	—	
Tongue Paste	—	—	1	—	
Tomatoe Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Vitaminised tablets for prevention of sunburn ..	—	—	1	—	
Vitocce Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Vitamin diet supplement for Slimmers	—	—	1	—	
Total	—	—	146	1	

Milk and Dairies 1970

There are no milk processing plants in Rugby, retailers are retailing prepacked milk treated outside the Borough. There is now only one retail source of ‘untreated’ milk in the Borough accounting for 1 % of the total. The other 99 % of milk consumed in Rugby is pasteurised, sterilised, or uperised.*

The bulk of pasteurised milk originates from processing dairies in Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Uperised and sterilised milk originates from various national sources.

During the year samples of milk as shown in the table below were taken:—

<i>Grade of Milk</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>		<i>Sterilised</i>		<i>Untreated</i>		<i>Channel Islands</i>		<i>UHT</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>N.S.</i>
<i>Type of test</i>												
T.B. Inoculation	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
B. Abortus Inoculation	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Methylene Blue	75	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	1	—	98	—
Phosphatase	75	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	79	—
Turbidity	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
U.H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Total	150	—	20	—	39	—	—	—	20	—	229	—

Eight Bacteriological food samples of a cream nature were taken. Satisfactory reports were received from the Public Health Laboratories.

* (This latter term relates to milk which has been heat-treated by short term high temperature process in a vacuum.)

Food Premises

Six hundred and twenty-seven visits to food premises were made during the year, and twenty six notices were served where non-compliance was noted and the informal advice of the visiting Inspector was not carried out.

Seventeen cases of foreign matter in food were investigated, and in two instances proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were instituted. They were both successful and fines totalled £100 plus 20 guineas costs.

A classified list of food premises is given below:—

Off Licences	..	..	..	..	48
General Stores	..	..	..	..	64
Greengrocery	..	..	..	..	15
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	54
Butchers	..	..	..	..	36
Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels	..	..	..	..	31
Chemists	..	..	..	..	14
Fish and Chip Premises	..	..	..	..	19
Canteens	..	..	..	..	11
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	48
Sweets and Tobacconists	..	..	..	..	21
Grocery	..	..	..	..	54
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	12
Old People’s Homes	..	..	..	..	9
Clubs	..	..	..	..	30
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	5
Hospital Kitchens	..	..	..	..	3
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	4
Multiple Stores	..	..	..	..	2

Total 480

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

1. Number of Premises	480
2. Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	480
3. Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	480
4. Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	480

Ice-Cream

43 samples were taken during the year and submitted to Coventry Public Health Laboratory and showed results as follows:—

<i>Grades</i>		1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Pre-packed	40	3	—	—	43
Soft Ice		—	—	—	—	—
Total		40	3	—	—	43
%		93	7	—	—	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was little of significance in the incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during the year, apart from a small outbreak of measles during June, July and August, and some cases of infective hepatitis, the majority of which occurred during January and February. These latter cases were not confined to any one particular area of the town, and just over half of them were in school children.

The age and monthly incidence of the cases notified are given in the following tables:—

TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Non- Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Non- Respi- ratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1954	76	16	92	4	1	5
1955	71	6	77	4	2	6
1956	51	7	58	3	—	3
1957	33	3	36	3	—	3
1958	14	5	19	3	—	3
1959	36	6	42	3	1	4
1960	37	8	45	4	—	4
1961	16	7	23	1	—	1
1962	37	5	42	1	—	1
1963	7	5	12	3	1	4
1964	19	4	23	1	—	1
1965	10	3	13	3	1	4
1966	8	4	12	—	—	—
1967	13	5	18	1	—	1
1968	4	1	5	1	—	1
1969	14	8	22	1	1	2
1970	12	5	17	3	—	3

The 301 cases on the Register at the end of the year were classified as follows:—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
163	112	8	18	171	130

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever ..	3	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	16
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Polio—paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	—	8	6	13	53	47	50	4	6	2	2	192
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Food poisoning ..	27	23	6	8	7	9	1	9	3	3	—	—	89
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	31	24	18	18	22	62	54	59	10	9	3	6	316

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(other than Tuberculosis), 1964-1970

<i>Disease</i>	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	16	28	51	22	16	22	16
Whooping Cough ..	14	11	8	43	8	5	2
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	380	912	269	337	977	42	192
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	13	10	153	10	17	6
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ..	—	1	1	—	6	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	3	4	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	—	3	—	1	10
Infective Hepatitis ..	8	23	33	10	17	146	89

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1970.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>					<i>All Ages</i>
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
Scarlet Fever	2	12	2	—	—	16
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	104	86	2	—	—	192
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	2	—	—	6
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	3	5	—	2	—	10
Infective Hepatitis	5	49	34	1	—	89

The following table shows the number of children immunised or vaccinated during the past five years.

<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Age at 31st Dec. each year</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>
Smallpox— primary vaccination	Under 1 year	30	62	47	36	32
	1 year	622	530	516	576	581
	2—4 years	51	100	74	70	95
	5—15 years	33	37	17	40	35
	Total	736	729	654	722	743
Smallpox— re-vaccination	0—4 years	4	6	12	10	13
	5—15 years	78	42	75	99	145
	Total	82	48	87	109	158
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus	Under 1 year	452	436	220	140	116
	1—4 years	502	622	547	700	877
	5—15 years	9	7	22	9	10
	Total	963	1065	789	849	1003
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	289	326	204	136	114
	1—4 years	593	740	618	716	863
	5—15 years	31	22	26	24	22
	Total	913	1088	848	876	999
Measles	Under 1 year			1	—	1
	1—4 years			677	746	961
	5—15 years			235	114	78
	Total			913	860	1040

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1970 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted (a)	No.	Rate adjusted (a)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (a)
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	19.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33
1952	46,200	720	15.58	447	10.16	16	22.22	12	0.27
1953	46,400	703	15.15	442	10.01	20	28.45	8	0.17
1954	46,590	669	14.22	427	9.35	18	26.91	5	0.11
1955	46,790	678	14.26	465	10.13	17	25.07	6	0.13
1956	47,110	698	14.67	509	11.88	13	18.34	3	0.06
1957	48,080	750	15.42	469	10.63	12	16.00	3	0.06
1958	48,470	813	16.61	539	12.12	7	8.61	3	0.06
1959	49,390	883	17.70	522	11.41	13	14.72	4	0.08
1960	50,400	987	19.39	570	12.10	21	21.28	4	0.08
1961	52,560	892	16.29	525	11.29	23	25.78	1	0.02
1962	53,510	1,093	19.61	569	12.02	21	19.21	1	0.02
1963	54,290	1,069	20.67	572	11.38	21	19.65	3	0.06
1964	54,950	1,021	19.51	583	11.46	20	19.59	1	0.02
1965	55,460	1,107	20.96	622	11.89	18	16.26	4	0.07
1966	55,800	1,165	21.92	580	11.32	22	18.88	—	—
1967	56,450	1,079	20.07	580	10.78	23	21.32	1	0.02
1968	57,190	1,149	21.09	586	10.86	19	16.54	1	0.02
1969	57,700	1,148	20.90	632	11.06	22	19.16	2	0.03
1970	57,840	1,055	19.15	621	11.17	14	13.27	3	0.05

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live births.

